

Fellowships were awarded for 1939 to the following. G. M. Badger, M.S., of Melbourne, Australia, to work at the Royal Cancer Hospital, London, England.

Applications for 1940 awards must be in the office of the Foundation by January 1, 1940.

The 18th annual scientific and clinical session of the **American Congress of Physical Therapy** will be held September 5, 6, 7, 8, 1939, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. Preceding these sessions the Congress will conduct an intensive instruction seminar in physical therapy for physicians and technicians—August 30, 31, September 1 and 2.

The instruction seminar should prove of unusual interest to physicians and technicians. The clinics which comprise half of the schedule make this course outstanding for its practical value. As in the past outstanding clinicians and teachers will participate. Registration is limited to 100 and is by application only. For information concerning seminar and preliminary program of convention proper, address American Congress of Physical Therapy, 30 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

The 68th Annual Meeting of the **American Public Health Association** will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 17 to 20, 1939, with headquarters at the William Penn Hotel.

Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, Executive Secretary, in announcing the dates, calls attention to the important issues facing the public health profession and predicts a year of great expansion in the responsibilities of health officers and health workers generally.

Dr. Atwater says: "The Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association grows larger, more important and more significant to the public health profession and to the public every year. The meeting in Pittsburgh in 1939 will be especially noteworthy because the National Health Program will be launched in all probability during the coming year. This will be significant not only because of the funds available for expansion in public health but because of the likelihood that health departments generally will be the agencies to handle the new responsibilities for public medical care."

Book Reviews

Introduction to Diseases of the Chest. J. Maxwell. 328 pp., illust. 12s. 6d. Hodder and Stoughton, London, 1938.

The author's purpose is "to present to the student the clinical aspects of respiratory disease, to correlate the history with the physical examination, and to indicate the various special investigations which are likely to assist in making an assured diagnosis". As students are taught methods of physical examination today it does not seem necessary to devote the first 60 pages to this subject. The general discussion of the clinical aspect and diagnosis of respiratory disease is very good, and the volume offers a good guide to diseases of the organs of respiration, but it has many weaknesses. The discussion of the value of the tuberculin tests does not seem up to date and the technique is omitted. There is a good presentation of the technique of pneumothorax induction, but no indication as to what is to be done after the third week, no suggestion as to how long the treatment may be desirable. The rôle played by collapse in the development of bronchiectasis is not discussed. The student or physician who wishes a succinct account of respiratory disease will probably welcome the book.

Principles of Hematology. R. L. Haden. 375 pp.; illust. \$4.50. Lea & Febiger, Phila., 1939.

This book has been written with the idea of simplifying the study of the disorders of the blood for the

student and physician. Unusual and difficult technical methods have been purposely omitted. The different cells of the blood are described in detail and the mechanism by which each varies from normal is discussed. The different groups into which the blood dyscrasias naturally fall are presented from the standpoint of differential diagnosis. Treatment of the various diseases of the blood is briefly but concisely outlined.

By far the most useful feature of the book are the 168 original photomicrographs. The selection of these is excellent and the photographic technique perfect. Students and others beginning the study of diseases of the blood will find them invaluable.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the author has consulted only 39 references in covering so comprehensive a subject.

Preclinical Medicine. W. M. Thewlis. 182 pp. \$3.00. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, 1939.

The author makes an attempt to place coordinated thought before the medical man who wishes to reach the heights of the prevention of ill-health. He brings present knowledge of eugenics, constitution (morphological, physiological and psychological), family-history, and laboratory investigation into prominence. Pre-clinical medicine examinations are made under three groups. The first is the short examination for those who are in apparently good health; the second is for those who have one prominent complaint; the final examination is for the person whose period of distress has lasted one month or more, and who has ill-health sufficient to have him admitted to the hospital for "investigation". Each group is organized and synchronized to take about two hours of time in the morning on three successive days. These groups are termed the short form, intermediate, and long forms. The short form embraces basal metabolic rate, blood pressure, temperature, urine concentration test, blood for sugar cholesterol and non-protein nitrogen, Wassermann, Hinton and Kahn tests, vital capacity. A cup of coffee and a sandwich are given to the patient and followed by a complete physical examination, a 6 foot plate of the chest, blood taken for smears and red blood cell and white blood cell counts. This is followed by a study of the patient's history, hereditary and constitutional factors. Thewlis believes that the short form prepares us to treat a patient in emergency; it should be repeated every 6 to 12 months; it prepares for the pre-natal observation course; and it can readily be followed by the intermediate form. It should be considered worthy of the time of the well-trained and the experienced physician. Of course this book carries on and gives much detail in the symptoms and signs of the various systems. The bibliography is extensive.

Surgical Treatment of Hand and Forearm Infections.

A. C. J. Brickel. 300 pp.; illust. \$8.50. McAinsh, Toronto, 1939.

This book is the result of many years of work. The composition is brief and concise. The anatomical terms are those of the Birmingham Revision.

The use of colour plates on the opposing pages to those of the anatomical drawings makes for ready interpretation. X-ray plates have been made of the various spaces in the hand and forearm after injection with radio-opaque substance. A valuable addition to this work is the summary at the end of each chapter. The incisions recommended are those which have met recent favour; the author has outlined his results with incisions for dorsal sub-aponeurotic space infections. Infections of the hand and forearm and their treatment are brought to present standards. The work is sufficiently supported by experimental proof of its anatomical basis.

Surgical Pathology of Diseases of the Mouth and Jaw.

A. E. Hertzler. 248 pp., illust. \$6.00. J. B. Lipincott, Montreal, 1939.

This book of 248 pages with 206 illustrations is the last of a series of ten books on Surgical Pathology by this author. It is written in the same original style as